NEWS FROM ALL NATIONS.

THERE are in Wisconsin 308,458 horses.

THERE are in Germany 331 Masonic lodges.

IN Paris, 1,860 persons live on their incomes.

IN 1847, 27,139 persons died in England of convulsions.

THE population of Spain averages 1,350 to the square mile.

WYOMING Territory has doubled its population in six years.

ACCORDING to the late census, the population of Peru is 2,703,075.

SIR Titus Salt, founder of the alpaca industry of England, is dead.

FOR the first time in twenty years the Chickamauga River has frozen.

THE population of Africa is three times as dense as that of America.

AN ocean sailing yacht club for Philadelphia is about being organized.

AN offer of £12,000 was recently refused for the English horse Rosicrucian.

A professional base ball club has been organized at Lowell, Mass.

PORTUGAL possesses an area of 1,610 square miles, with 527,517 inhabitants.

IN November last Philadelphia shipped $805,000 worth of breadstuffs to foreign ports.

SIR MICHAEL SHAW STEWART has been reappointed Grand Master of Masons of Scotland.

TO SUPPLY the ivory manufacture of England, 50,000 elephants are killed annually.

THE number of deaths annually from impure water in England, is estimated at 120,000.

ATTEMPTS are being made to raise the ice blockade at St. Louis by the use of explosives.

BUDD DOBLE thinks California the finest climate in the world to winter a trotter.

JACOB SCHAFFER has challenged Cyrille Dion for a match at billiards, $500 a side.

CHARLES DICE, a gallant soldier of the Mexican War, died in Germantown on Sunday last.

JOHN HENDRICKS, a brother of ex-Governor Hendrick, of Indiana, died on the 5th inst at Delhi, Ohio.

A VIOLIN bought in San Francisco toy shop appears from an inscription to be 256 years old.

OF the 760,000 workmen in Paris, 60 per cent, were in repeipt of wages at the taking of the last census.

IN Germany a day's work for women engaged in manufacture is 10 to 12 hours, and never exceeds 13.

THE schooner Joseph Wooly has sailed from San Francisco in search of guano islands in the South Pacific.

IT is said that great destitution is prevailing among the miners in the vicinity of Scranton.

THE Emperor of Russia has sent to the Mikado a vase four feet high, cut from a single piece of agate.

IN the United States there are 14,007,522 children of school age, according to the latest school census.

THERE were 267 deaths in Philadelphia last week, 13 from diphtheria and 7 from smallpox.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, of the yacht Madeleine, has been elected Commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht club.

SIX Russian corvettes and gunboats have arrived at the port of San Francisco, and five more are due.

HEPWORTH DIXON has finished a novel, in which the scene is alternately laid in England and America.

A new American prima donna, Miss Alice May, has made a hit at the Gaiety in an English version of the "Grand Duchesse."

BETWEEN 1840 and 1871 the average mortality in the Cheviot Hills, Scotland, was 15 per thousand, abut half the rate in this city.

A WORCESTER physician recently cut a man's tongue completely off, the member being diseased with cancer. The patient is doing finely.

O'LEARY, the pedestrian, has been beaten in a walking match in London, owing to illness. Weston's exp riments have proved failures.

AGRICULTURAL HALL is to be shipped to Spring Lake, N. J., where it will furnish glass and lumber for eight cottages, a railroad depot and a hotel.

LONDON has a women's book-binding society, with 360 members, whose object is to take care of that class of artisans who are ill and out of employment.

SWAMPS in Lousiana, are so dry that a man may ride on horseback or a wagon may be driven through tracts of country impassable within the memory of man.

BRENT, the Louisville forger, surrended by the English governments under the re-enforcement of the extradition treaty arrived in New York on Saturday.

THE late rainstorm and sudden thaw has done almost as much damage to property as the preceding violent snow storm. The great weight of the snow has broken down the roofs of many buildings.

THE first stone of a National Museum in which are to be united the collections of Trippenhuis the Vander Hoof Museum and the Stadnaus, has been laid in Amsterdam.

AVARE'S monument, which has been completed is a pyramid of black marble, bearing his name, the dates of his birth and death, and the titles to 48 of his principal works.

THE next regatta of the American College Rowing Association will be held July 11, 1877, when Columbia, Cornell and Princeton will row a four-oared three-mile straight away race.

HANNAH, one of the three Esquimaux brought to this country by Dr. Hall, has died in Groton. She had learned to speak and read English fluently, and was intending to unite with the Baptist Church.

WINONA, Minnesota, has started a subscription to provide means to protect the State from the ravages of the locusts. The State Legislature is asked to appropriate such a sum as may be necessary to relieve the sufferers on the frontier.

THE "Szarech" is a new projectile invented by a Russian officer. It is an elongated shell, with a sperical head. When it bursts, only the cylindrical part breaks and the head flies on toward the infantry usually masked back of the artillery.

THE fire in Tokio, Japan, which occurred November 29, lasted eight hours. Five thousand houses were burned, fifty lives lost, and property worth $10,000 destoyed. The residence of the Austrian minister was burned, and that of the U. S. minister narrowly escaped.

A YOKOHAMA paper announces the circuit of the world by means of correspondence in seventy-eight days. A letter dispatched via America to England was answered after a delay of three or four days, and the reply sent to Japan via the Suez route, reaching its destination in less than eighty days.

THE number of persons slain in battle, and by other concomitant of civilization since the world began has been variously estimated at from 36,000,000 to 68,500,000,000; which shows how extremely accurate such estimates are.

CORNELIUS CASEY, a telegraph messenger boy at Brunswick, Georgia, during the yellow fever at that place, when all the operators were sick or dead, took charge of the office, stood to his post, and sent and received messages correctly. He was only twelve years of age. There's the "making of a man" in that lad.

"STAR of the South," which Rev. W. H. H. Murray, in his book, "The Perfect Horse," so enthusiastically talks about, died in Boston last week, of acute pneumonia, after a sickness of three days. This fine animal was the property of Mr. James C. Smith, of Richmond, Va., and has been North over three years.

REMAINS of an ancient Indian village have been discovered at Paragoona, Utah. The houses, now covered with sage brush, were arranged in uniform rows and were eight by nine feet in size. They were all two story, of adobe, supported by pillars of sandstone rock. Rude appliances for grinding corn were also found.

THE largest establishment in the world for hatching salmon eggs is that of the United States Government on the McCloud river, Shasta county, Cal. It is under the superintendence of Livingston Stone, who distributes an average of 7,000,000 young salmon each year to the Fish Commission of the several States having rivers suitable for their increase.

Bradford Reporter.

EDITORS:
E. O. GOODRICH. S. W. ALVORD.

Towanda, Pa., Thursday, January 11, 1877.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We last week laid before our readers the annual message of Gov. HARTRANFT. The late date at which we received the document precluded the possibility of any review of it in that issue.

The message discusses in an able manner all the various questions connected with State government, starting with a clear and frank statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth, he refers in detail to all the interests of the State. His recommendation of a new loan at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. to replace in part, if necessary, loans soon coming due, is judicious and timely. He asks a revision of the subject of mercantile and tavern licenses, to the end that unnecessary expense may be avoided in making assessment, collection, and publication. There is great room for reform here, and it will be a fortunate thing for the people and respectable newspapers, when a law exists which shall put in operation a just system of advertising legal or public accounts.

The Governor repeats his previous suggestions in relation to banks and savings funds. It is needless to say that they are wise and practical.

In referring to the public school question the statement is made that not one in a hundred of the poorer classes is to be found in these schools. "Thousands of children throughout the State are driven prematurely to work or wander in idleness." What better reason do we want than this for establishing a system of compulsory education? The Governor very wisely warns the friends of popular tuition against enlarging the system too far beyond the original boundaries of an elementary education. There have been eight thousand five hundred and eighty children admitted to the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools since they went into operation. On the first of last September the State had the care of two thousand six dred and forty-one.

The matter of art education in our schools, the creating museums, art galleries, etc, should receive increased attention. His Excellency's recommendations under this head are important and well worthy the serious consideration of our legislators.

The Governor says that out of a militia muster roll of 870 officers and 8,096 enlisted men, 7,301 rank and file took part in the Centennial demonstration. This evinces both patriotism and good discipline and shows what may be expected of our volunteer soldiers in case of an emergency. "The frequent use of troops has ever been distasteful to a free people," says the Governor, and he would suppress lawlessness through the agency of the sheriff, increasing the power of the latter officer.

Our charitable institutions, the question of insurance, construction of public buildings, municipal government, the commercial depression, and other equally important questions, are ably treated in the message. It is in short one of the most satisfactory documents ever presented to the public, and our readers will not find it dull work in perusing it from beginning to ending.

HON. R. B. MYER.

The Philadelphia *Press* prints the following sketch of Speaker MYER:

"The Speaker of the House enters on his duties auspiciously. He is a man fully qualified for the place, and is in fine contrast with the presiding officer of the last House, with whom it is not intended to draw any invidious contrast, but then appearances and acts will tell. Mr. Myer belongs to that element in the northern part of the State which took early position against slavery. He began his political career as a devoted friend of the late Judge Wilmot, starting his career with Judge Mercur, of the Supreme Court, and always maintaining a high social and business position at home. In 1845, when he was the candidate of the Whig party for the Legislature, he ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated by the Democratic candidate. He was a delegate to the first Republican National Convention, at Pittsburgh, in 1856, and in the same year was elected to the State Senate, wherein he served until 1859, his record being a thoroughly good one. He was appointed by President Lincoln, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, April 19, 1861, continuing in that office throughout Mr. Lincoln's administration. President Johnson recommissioned him as Surveyor of Philadelphia, and the duties of the office were performed by him until 1867, when disapproving of the policy of the President, he resigned. In 1872 Mr. Myer was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1873, and again in November, 1876. He has never made politics a trade. While he has a strong desire to participate in public affairs, he never loses his hold on business, but devotes his time, aside from any public responsibility involved upon him, to the conduct of private interests. Such men never fail in making practical legislators. Indeed, the English people are more inclined to trust the making of laws to business men than to lawyers, and it is becoming noticeable in State Legislatures that successful men on the floors of such bodies are those who hrve the conduct of large private, practical enterprises."

THE Democracy still fret and fume over their defeat, and threaten terrible things unless TILDEN is inaugurated. Such bumcombe frightens no one, and makes the Democracy appear simply ludicrous. Gov. HAYES has been fairly elected and will be peaceably inaugurated. Don't forget it!

GOLD closed yesterday at 1.07.

STATE FINANCES.

The Auditor General's Figures.

The annual report of the Auditor General for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1876, shows the following summary of receipts and expenditures:

Received from lands, $4,088.47; auction commissions, $16,606.93; notary public commissions, $11,975; tax on bank stock, $202,747.62; tax on corporation stocks, $2,148,252.46; tax on personal property, $520,968.83; tax on loans, $166,688.47; tax on net earnings or income, $49,412.62; tax on gross receipts, $2,055,826; tax on logs, $1,000; tax on tonnage, $169.76; tax on coal companies, $521,005.72; commutation of tonnage tax, $460,000; tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c., $147,446.74; tax on certain offices, $11,299.96; collateral inheritance tax, $370,026.98; tavern licenses, $182,725.61; retailers' licenses, $350,614.63; theatre, circus and menagerie licenses, $17,655; billiard saloon, bowling saloon and ten-pin alley licenses, $10,773.61; eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses, $51,061.93; peddlers' licenses, $1,353.03; brokers' licenses, $36,069; patent medicine licenses, $8,525.76; drovers' licenses, $50; millers' licenses, $1,476.77; distillers' licenses, $9,152.72; foreign insurance companies, $117,881.63; bonus on charters, $35,143.18; pamphlet laws, $351; escheats, $1,429.88; annuity for right of way, $10,000; fees of the public offices, $24,111.27; Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, interest on bonds, $25,500; Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds redeemed, $100,000; Pennsylvania archives, $172.20; geological survey, $162,653; accrued interest, $7,783.07; tax on enrolment of laws, $1,000. Total, $8,695,504.17.

Paid for expenses of government, $1,260,657.47; Constitutional Convention, $173.12; riots in the anthracite coal regions, $4,231.50; suppression of the riots, $185.53; pensions and gratuities, $34,519.21; charitable institutions, $723,401.53; Soldiers' Orphans Schools, $573,317.83; Commissioners of Sinking Fund, $2,646,807.95; Common Schools, $1,114,935.68; interest on Loans, $1,328,489.15; Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania, $36,10; Harbor Master, Philadelphia, $424.19; Port Warden, Philadelphia, $2,683.31; Inspector of Coal Mines, $25,166.23; State Library, $8,865.31; Board of Pardons, $2,704.21; Assessors of Bank Stocks, $16,367.72; Mercantile Appraisers, $2,788.10; stationery, fuel, etc., $28,809.94; Special Commissioners, $17,452.44; advertising for proposals, $11,845.10; contingents, $46,148; Centennial Expedition, $220,653.17; Pennsylvania Board of Centennial Managers, $50,584.01; Houses of Refuge, $47,750; Penitentiaries, $71,325.73; Geological Survey, $20,000; counsel fees and commissions, $2,650; Board of Public Charities, $7,800; Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, $2,000, inaugural expenses, $4,127.50; Public Buildings and grounds, $114,469.26; miscellaneous, $10,083.26; militia expenses, ordinary, $229,595.64; military expenses, per act of April 16, 1862, $169.28; Centennial military encampment, $2,052.34. Total, $8,087,110.02.

REVENUE FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The following were the receipts of the State from Philadelphia compared with the year before.

	1875.	1876.
Auction Commissions	$15,256.00	$16,050.00
Tax on Corporation Stocks:		
Banks	71,071.39	3,355.80
Railroads having terminal in the city	832,377.70	$18,022.12
Insurance Companies	71,757.28	73,555.59
Passenger Railroads	61,527.11	94,068.23
Miscellaneous	31,694.42	117,095.42
Tax on personal property	169,352.91	169,352.90
Tax on Loans:		
Treasurer of Philadelphia	104,957.67	46,331.93
Passenger Railroads		1,351.93
Railroads having terminal in the city	1,321.76	
Tax on Net Earnings:		
Insurance Companies	2,474.60	4,061.12
Miscellaneous	46,890.22	36,923.22
Tax on gross receipts of Railroads having termini in the city	277.88	
Tax on tonnage of railroads having terminal in the city	459,000.00	459,159.79
Tax on writs, wills and deeds	40,847.76	24,720.10
Tax on city offices	11,474.60	8,277.88
Tax on collateral inheritance	255,159.60	196,038.37
Licenses:		
Taverns	240,723.29	214,705.73
Retailers	146,119.56	128,792.67
Theatres	2,600.00	
Billiards	930.00	1,698.00
Peddlers	1,010.00	800.00
Brokers	6,398.66	5,126.00
Patent medicines	5,165.00	5,325.00
Brewers	1,850.00	2,751.00
Restaurants	3,275.67	
Premiums on charters	6,087.60	7,822.00
Accrued interest	2,525.32	252.00
	$2,589,547.32	$2,444,246.37
Deduct revenue from railroads having terminal in city	1,284,037.34	1,278,381.88
Net revenue from city	$1,295,509.98	$1,165,864.49

THE TAXES ON PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

The several passenger railway companies of the city paid into the State Treasury taxes to the following amounts, on corporation stocks, loans and net earnings, during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1876: Lombard and South, $1,651; Philadelphia and Darby, $599; Green and Coates, $3,000; Ridge Avenue, Tenth and Eleventh, $8,100; West Philadelphia (Market Street), $7,500; Frankford and Delaware, Fifth and Sixth, $5,000; Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine), $3,300; Thirteenth and Fifteenth, $3,000; People's (Ninth and Seventh), $700; Philadelphia (Chestnut and Walnut), $5,000; Second and Third, $10,100; Germantown (Fourth and Eighth), $7,500; Union, $2,000; Ridge Avenue, $—; 17th and 19th, $5,000; Ridge Avenue and Manayunk, $1,050; Hestonville and Mantua, $700; Continental (Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Streets), $500; Frankford and Holmesburg, $70—making the total from ninteen roads, $85,819.

THE TAXES ON STEAM RAILROADS.

The gross taxation on the steam railroads having termini in the city was as follows: Pennsylvania Railroad, $—,290.66; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, $58,314.45; North Pennsylvania Railroad, $25,302.22; Buffalo New York and Philadelphia Railroad, $1,214; Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad, $21,500.52; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, $16,154; Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, $—,—; West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, $—,921; Junction Railroad, $700; Chestnut Hill Railroad, $1,—.—; Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad $48,—.—; Connecting Railroad, $12,—.—. Total, $—,—.—.

TAX ON INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES.

The taxes on the stocks, loans, etc., of the insurance and trust companies of the city were as follows, those only being given which paid considerable amounts: Philadelphia Contributorship, $2,700; Provident Life and Trust, $2,000; Girard Life, $5,500; Fire Association, $7,000; Pennsylvania Company for Granting Annuities, etc., $1,000; Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company, $400; Fidelity, $1,775; Franklin $6,400; Spring Garden, $2,100; American Fire, $2,000; Reliance, $1,200; Delaware Mutual Safety, $1,800; Guarantee Trust, $4,675; Insurance Company of North America, $10,000; Pennsylvania Fire, $2,000; Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, $1,200.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1877.

The House met at 11 o'clock A. M. Prayer by Chaplain.

The Rev. J. C. Clarke, of Ridge Avenue M. E. Church, Harrisburg, was then announced by the Speaker as chaplain of the House.

After reading of the Journal, the committee appointed to notify the Governor that the Legislature was ready to proceed to business, reported that they had fulfilled their mission.

Mr. Gemmill, of York, offered a resolution that when the House adjourned to day it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next at 7 o'clock P. M. Agreed to.

Mr. Billingsley offered a resolution that the following be appointed officers of the House of Representatives:

Message Clerk—Gibson Linn, Butler county.

Transcribing Clerks—3. L. Wilson, Washington county; M. R. Adams, Somerset county.

Sergeant-at-Arms—O. F. Gaines, Luzerne county.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—Robert Adler, Mercer county; Thomas Riley, Philadelphia; Charles Douglass, Philadelphia.

Doorkeeper—J. W. Aken, Lawrence.

Assistant Doorkeepers—Frank H. Jones, Philadelphia; A. Mumma, Lancaster; W. H. Cawley, Schuylkill.

Doorkeeper of Rotunda—John F. White, Allegheny.

Messenger—A. B. Vance, Philadelphia.

Assistant Messengers—Jono. McIntire, Philadelphia; W. H. Jenkins, Indiana; Tos. M'Gowan, Lancaster.

Superintendent of Folding Room—Benjamin Hunter, Erie.

Pasters and Folders—F. H. Targart, Chester; Thomas Shallenberger, Snyder; Harvey Bucher, Armstrong; Robt. M'Connell, Philadelphia; P. H. Pence, Huntingdon; L. M'Enery, Susquehanna; L. C. Baker, Warren; W. K. Hopkins, Blair; J. M. M'Mullin, Franklin; Jasper Ticknor, Philadelphia.

Postmaster—P. W. Raymond, Venango.

Assistant Postmaster—John W. Williams, Allegheny.

Journal Clerk—J. E. Allen, Dauphin.

Watchman—Samuel Haffy, Mifflin.

Janitors Comittee Rooms—Richard Thomas, Allegheny; D. E. Rhys, Allegheny.

Janitor of Wash Room—Chas. Hinchman, Philadelphia.

Fireman—Joseph Edwards, Schuylkill.

Mr. Zern, of Allegheny, offered to amend by substituting the following names: Message Clerk, George Fisher; Transcribing Clerk, George B. Yanles; Postmaster, J. R. Smith; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. M'Devitt; First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, C. T. Durham; Second Assistant, E. P. Kearns; Third Assistant, Henry Kittering; Fourth Assistant, Peter Groff; Messenger, T. Snyder; Assistant Messengers, V. A. Smarsh, D. Wasson and R. M'Knight; Doorkeeper, Eph. Jones; Assistants, J. M. Grogan, J. Ward and F. Wolf.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth was announced, and presented to the House the annual message of the Governor to the Legislature, which was ordered to be read.

After the reading of the message and accompanying documents the clerk of the Senate appeared and presented to the House an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read, as follows:

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That until otherwise ordered the joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives in force at the last session of the Legislature, be adopted for the government of the Senate and House of Representatives during the present session.

Upon motion, the House concurred with the above.

Mr. Long moved that the message of the Governor be referred to the appropriate committees when appointed. Agreed to.

Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of the House, without respect to party affiliations, tender to the retiring Resident Clerk, Maj. Elbridge M'Conkey, their testimony of high regard for the faithful, efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his position during the last two years, and for the uniform kindness and courtesey which he has responded to the innumerable calls made upon him and for the ability displayed in the performance of the varied and exacting duties of his office. And we hereby declare that he carries with him in his retirement (made necessary by the mutations of time and events), our best wishes for his welfare. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, offered the following:

Resolved, That the members of this House bear testimony to the ability and uniform courtesy with which the retiring Chief Clerk, Hon. Adam Woolever, and Reading Clerk, Geo. D. Herbert, have discharged the duties of their positions during the sessions of 1875 and 1876, and that we tender them our best wishes for their future welfare.

Unanimously adopted.

Adjourned until Tuesday next at 7:30 P. M.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK "HERALD" CHASTISED.

NEW YORK, Jan, 3.—This afternoon, as Mr. James Gordon Bennett was coming out of the Union Club rooms, he was met on the sidewalk by Mr. Fredrick May, brother of Miss Caroline May who was to have been married to-day, but whose engagement was broken off. Mr. May had been waiting for Mr. Bennett for some time. He and his brother William May, had watched the steamship Russia, in which it was said Mr. Bennett was to sail. When Bennett confronted Mr. May, he drew back, and taking a whip from under his coat, with much force and rapidity he struck Mr. Bennett across the face three times. Blood streamed from the gashes under his eyes and a frightful cut on his nose. He staggered for a moment and then threw himself upon Mr. May. They clinched, but Mr. May, being the more powerful of the two, forced himself from Mr. Bennett's grasp, and at this the latter made another lunge at Mr. May, who struck at him from the shoulder, and Mr. Bennett fell at full length on the sidewalk. Blood stained the snow from the sidewalk to the gutter. Attachees of the club house and pedestrians ran to Mr. Bennett's assistance. No one attempted to stop Mr. May, who, with his hands in his pockets, walked leisurely towards Fifth avenue.

It was said by some persons in the club rooms and in the hotels in the neighborhood that Mr. Bennett wrested the whip from Mr. May and threw him, but those who were nearest to the scene say that such was not the case. Mr. Bennett was carried immediately to his home.

Police officers near the club house said that they knew nothing of the fight, although five minutes after it happened it was the chief topic in all the neighboring hotels. William May, Fredrick's brother, in the club house, this evening, said: "We were looking for Mr. Bennett all day, but he was in hiding. He ought to have been cowhided long ago." The cause of the assault is said to be because o stories circulated by Mr. Bennett among club men.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY PASTENED UPON AN EMPLOYE.

WASHINGTON, January, 8.—F. S. Winslow, who was arrested to-day for the theft of the funds belonging to the Illinois National bank, has been employed in the cash room of the treasury department only a short time. He appeared at his desk as usual this morning, and remarking he was glad the detectives had sifted the matter of the robbery, began his work without delay. He was noticed to be very reticent during the day, but gave no indications of any agitation whatever until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when he was arrested by Messrs. Brooks and Benson, of the secret service division of the Treasury Department. Winslow was searched and two new $100 bills were found upon him. He merely said that he came by them honestly and made no further remark, as he was informed that whatever admission he should make might be used as evidence against him. Winslow was not in the employ of the treasury at the time of the Hallock robbery of $47,000, having been appointed since that occurence. The amount lately stolen was $11,990, nearly all of which was in $100 bills, and of this amount $11,200, has been returned. The authorities are still disinclined to give any information concerning the party who returned the money, contenting themselves by saying that the guilty person shall be brought to the bar of public justice and the outrage upon the service fully vindicated. Winslow is a man who was very highly respected in the office, his deportment always haing been of a quiet and gentlemanly order. He had no confederate in the crime. The old clerks in the cash room, and particularly those who have, on one or two previous occasions, had the misfortune to be under a cloud during the investigations of the facts that have occurred are very much elated that the general suspicion has been removed and that they are no longer the subjects of dectective shadowings and constant espionage.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Peaceful Death of the Great Millionaire.

NEW YORK, January 4.—For the last few days Commodore Vanderbilt's physicians have been hourly expecting his death. He died almost without a struggle. A change for the worse took place in his condition about four o'clock this morning, and he expressed a desire to see the Rev. Dr. Deems, his spiritual adviser.

Dr. Deems prayed, and the members of the family, who were present, sang a hymn. His physicians were at the dying man's bedside, and did all that medical aid could suggest to make his last moments peaceful.

His funeral will take place on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

ITS EFFECT ON THE STOCK MARKET.

The *Post*, in its financial article, says: When business opened at the stock exchange there were rumors that Commodore Vanderbilt was dying. These were not confirmed until nearly noon, and then there were many persons who, having been so many times deceived by like rumors, doubted the truth. When at last the rumors were confirmed they had comparatively little effect on the market, his death having been so long expected. The decline in stocks (it ranging from ¼@½ occured early in the day, and a part of it has been recovered since noon. The three stocks with which Vanderbilt was identified were the New York Central and Hudson, Harlem and Lake Shore. The first named closed yesterday at 101, opened today at 100½ fell to 100¼ advanced to 101, and is now again 101. Lake Shore opened as it closed yesterday, at 56¾, fell to 55½, and has since returned to 56¾. Harlem, of which there were no sales yesterday, was quoted yesterday at 135¼@13½ and to-day has sold (100 shares) at 136.

It is estimated by those in position to judge that Vanderbilt was the owner of securities having a present market value of about $85,000,000, and that of this total fully $55,000,000 consisted of the stock and bonds of the New York Central and Hudson. It is understood that the bulk of this vast property is to be kept together, and that provision has been made for reinvesting accruing interest on it in his favorite securities.

HIS CAREER.

Cornelius Vanderbilt was born at Stapleton, Staten Island, on May 27, 1794. The house in which he was born is still standing, and is part of his estate. At the age of nineteen he married Sophia Johnson, his second cousin, who was just a year younger, and who has been dead eight years. She was a business woman, and was well adapted to assist the career of a money maker. They lived economically, and were so old-fashioned as to have a family of thirteen children, nine daughters and four sons, nearly all of whom are still living. A few years ago, at the celebration of his golden wedding, over 140 of his descendants and relatives assembled to congratulate him.

Vanderbilt began his career as captain of a sail boat which used to run from the beach at Whitehall to Staten Island, carrying passengers at 18 cents each. In 1817 Mr. Vanderbilt abandoned sailing vessels and began "steamboating" In 1829, at the age of thirty-five, he was worth $30,000. The first steamboat he ever built was the Caroline, which finally went over Niagara Falls. In those days the business of steamboating was in the hands of men of wealth and powerful companies. Vanderbilt, with comparatively slender means, found it uphill work; but single-handed he successfully overcame all opposition, and gradually made his way to the control of the steamboat interest. In 1851 he established a line to California via Nicaragua. In 1862 he presented a new steamer of 5,000 tons, costing $800,000—the Vanderbilt—to the United States, for which Congress passed a resolution of thanks. At the time she was earning him $2,000 a day.

Gradually withdrawing from steamboats he invested in railroads, and became the largest holder of railroad stocks and bonds in this country, if not in the world. He bought almost the whole stock of the Harlem road at nominal prices, much to the surprise of the knowing ones on the street. When he and his friends went over to New Jersey and bought the New Jersey railroad it was comparatively worthless; it has since become one of the most valuable stocks on the list. Mr. Vanderbilt likewise acquired the control of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad in July, 1863, and became its president. Under his management the New York Central railroad company and the New York and Hudson River railroad company were consolidated by an act passed May 20, 1869.

One of the most magnificent enterprises in connection with the roads managed by him was the tunneling of Fourth avenue, New York, from the Forty-second street depot to the Harlem river. This fine piece of engineering was originated in consequence of the great number of accidents which occured while the road ran at a level with the street. The work is a complicated series of depressions, arches tunnels and viaducts of the most curious and interesting character. It is four and a half miles long, and cost $6,200,000.

As to the actual amount of the enormous wealth acquired by him, conjecture alone is available. In 1864, he reported his income to the United States internal revenue commissioner at very nearly three-quarters of a million. In 1865 his fortune was estimated at $40,000,000. At present those who are most familiar with his affairs rate him at from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000, while many others believe that it reaches a full $100,000,000.

Possessed of such a princely fortune, Mr. Vanderbilt's generosity was frequently exercised on a magnificent scale. He paid for the erection of the Church of the Strangers, in New York, of which Rev. Dr. Deems is the pastor, and supported the Moravian church at New Dorp, Staten Island, near which he had erected a mausoleum for his own final resting place. He also endowed a school for girls on the grounds of that church, to be built on the seminary at Bethlehem, in this state, which he also liberally endowed. But his greatest benefaction was to the new educational enterprise at Nashville, Tennessee, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which his second wife had been a member. This institution, named Vanderbilt University in his honor, has received from him at one time and another $1,000,000.

Of 13 children by his first wife, who died in 1868, 10 are now living. After her death he married Miss Lyland, on Monday Frances Crawford, of Mobile, who was 45 years his junior.

Mr. Vanderbilt, it is understood, made his will about twenty years ago, but has been in the habit of amending and revising it by the addition of codicils regularly once a year. It is expected, of course, that the bulk of his enormous fortune goes to his eldest son, William. Having been noted all his life for his caution, it is said that for years past he had kept all his great business interests so arranged that his death would not seriously affect their continued working. Notwithstanding his great influence in the railroad business of the country, his death, it is believed, will have little permanent effect on the stock market. The stock which he held in the New York Central and the Harlem railroads will not, it is said, be thrown on the market within one year after his death, if at all.

Although Mr. Vanderbilt had reached such an advanced age, he was still one of the handsomest men of his time. Before he was confined to his house by illness, he stood erect and commanded respect by his imposing presence alone. Every afternoon he drove through Central Park behind a pair of fast horses, handling the ribbons himself as gracefully as a much younger man could have done. He was little given to conversation, being a listener rather than a talker, and throughout his long business career always displayed a power of will and determination that bore down all the obstacles rising in his path. He was confined to his room about the beginning of July last, and for two months his death was almost momentarily expected. Since then he has been in a somewhat improved condition, and but a few days ago it was thought by his physicians that he would live through the winter.

BURNING COAL MINE.

LYKENS, Pa, Jan. 5.—The Short Mountain and Lykens Valley mines, which produce 150,000 tons of coal a year, have been on fire since Monday afternoon, and the Lykens Valley coal company, which opegates the collieries, has already suffered a loss of several hundred thousand dollars which promises to be largely augmented. Several men who have been driven from the mines by the fire, are engaged day and night in efforts to stop the work of destruction, but the difficulty of reaching it has rendered their labors only partially successful. The first four days they made no impression on the fire. Appearances to-day indicate that their work is having a beneficial effect; but the temporary check has not relieved the people here of the fear that all the collieries in this county may be visited by the fire. They are connected by subterranean passages, and should an unfavorable draft ensue they would all be in danger of destruction. The principal efforts of the miners are directed toward placing obstructions to the sweep of the fire eastward, where the Big Lick and Williamstown collieries are located, three and five miles above this town. About thirty miners are constantly stationed in the Lykens Valley slope, to properly handle the hose through which water is being conducted. The smoke is so dense in the locality that they are occasionally prostrated by its effects and drawn in cars to the surface to be relieved by others. Two small streams have been diverted from their original channels and the water conducted into the burning mines. Several lines of wooden troughs carrying it to points where it is supposed to be most needed. At the mouth of each mine is a large slope house, into which cars loaded with coal are ordinarily hoisted. These structures have been disconnected with the slopes to save them from destruction. A similar precaution would have prevented the burning of a large engine house and great damage to the machinery, which cost about $50,000. Between eighty and ninety mules in the mines are supposed to have been suffocated, all way of egress having been cut off by the fire. That no human lives have been lost is in a great measure attributable to the fact that the fire occurred on a holiday when the mines were almost entirely deserted. There is a difference of opinion as to how the fire originated. One theory is that a spark from a miner's lamp started it, while another is that the heat from one of the pumping engines in the mine was the cause. The fire spread with remarkable rapidity, ascending to the top of the Short Mountain slope, nearly five hundred yards from the supposed point of origin, in six or seven hours. In addition to the large quantity of coal and timber consumed, much damage must necessarily have been done to the machinery in the mines both by fire and water. Should the fire be brought under control, which is by no means certain, it would be impossible to repair the damage and resume mining operations during the winter. About nine hundred men were employed in the burning mines. There are four anthracite coal mines in Dauphin county, which employ between 2,500 and 3,000 men. The Williamstown colliery, five miles above this place, is the largest in the world, and produced about 240,000 tons last year, and the year before 301,000 tons. The total shipments from the four mines last year were 490,000 tons; a decrease of 132,000 as compared with the previous year When the mines are kept in steady operation the business of this coal region amounts to from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, annually. In this town from $35,000 to $40,000 are paid to miners monthly.

THE coroner's inquest is still engaged on the Ashtabula disaster. It seems pretty well settled that the bridge had been considered unsafe for a long time.

OUR Legislature convened again on Tuesday evening. The committees will now be announced, and work commenced in earnest.

GOLD reached the lowest point since 1861 on Tuesday, when it was quoted at 1.05⅞.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT left none of his immense wealth to charitable institutions.

THE snow storm of Sunday and Monday was very general, extending all over the country.

ROBERT IREDELL has been appointed Postmaster at Allentown.

IT is reported that BENNETT and MAY fought a bloodless duel in Ma-

LETTERS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

First Week of the Session—Legislature Organized—Bradford County Honored—Appointment of Chaplains—The Minnequa Project, etc., etc.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5, 1877.

The first week of the Legislative reunion of the present year, convened on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, both Houses having adjourned until Tuesday next, at half past seven o'clock. This adjournment will strike the uninitiated in Legislative matters as an unnecessary waste of time, but it is claimed that the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives, (especially the latte), need the time between the date of adjournment and that of reassembling to arrange the standing committees, while the newly elected officers will thus be afforded an opportunity to get things in their several departments in working order. It has been the custom for many years to adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday of the first week until the beginning of the next, for the reason indicated, and as it is required that all bills must be referred to committees before being acted upon, in either House, there would seem to be reasonable ground for adhering to the established usage at the present time.

At noon, on Tuesday, the hour fixed by the constitution for the assembling of the General Assembly, there was a quorum in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the work of organizing was commenced. The caucuses of the Republican majority on both sides of the Capitol had arranged everything, and the election partook rather of the nature of a formality. Although four candidates for the Speaker of the House were talked of, viz: E. Reed Myer, of Bradford; Harry Huhn, of Philadelphia; Henry M. Long, of Allegheny, and E. S. N. Morgan, of Lawrence, only the two first name came before the caucus held on Monday evening. Huhn and his friends were very confident, but when the ballot was taken they had to come down, and did so rather gracefully. The vote being announced, seventy-nine for Myer, to thirty-nine for Huhn, proved conclusively that those who had been engineering the contest for the gentleman from Bradford, understood their business. Dr. W. C. Shurlock, of Beaver, John A. Small, of Dauphin, and Dr. Bradley, of Montour, were then nominated for Chief, Resident, and Reading Clerks, respectively. On Tuesday, the House was called to order by the Clerk of last session, Mr. Woolever, when the roll being called, members sworn, etc., the election of Speaker was proceeded with.

Mr. Long, of Allegheny, presented the name of Hon. E. Reed Myer, of Bradford; Mr. Zern, of Allegheny, presented the name of Hon. John E. Faunce, of Philadelphia. Mr. Myer received 118 votes; Mr. Faunce received 75 votes. The Speaker elect was then conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Faunch and Huhn.

The nominees of the Republican caucus for the Clerkships and other subordinate positions, were subsequently elected, but as your county was considered sufficiently honored in getting the Speaker, she got none of the other places, hence a list of those who did succeed is not